

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Grade: 1<sup>st</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_**THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE**

See the examples:

1. I **am writing**.
2. She **is doing** her exercise.
3. You **are watching** class now.

**VERBO PRINCIPAL**

INFINITIVO	PASSADO	PARTICÍPIO PASSADO	TRADUÇÃO
to <b>write</b>	wrote	written	<b>escrever</b>
to <b>do</b>	did	done	<b>fazer</b>
to <b>watch</b>	watched	watched	<b>assistir</b>

ESTRUTURA			
SUJEITO	+	AM IS ARE	VERBO PRINCIPAL TERMINADO EM -ING
Verbo Auxiliar			Infinitivo, sem o TO do
É formado a partir do <b>presente simples do verbo TO BE</b> (am, is, are) mais o <b>verbo principal</b> acrescido de <b>ING</b> , a terminação de gerúndio.			
<b>Forma Contraída do Verbo To Be</b>			<b>am = 'm</b> <b>is = 's</b> <b>are = 're</b>

**EXERCISES A: Complete as frases abaixo com o PRESENTE CONTÍNUO do verbo entre parênteses:**

- 1) I \_\_\_\_\_ the lesson now. (to explain)
- 2) He \_\_\_\_\_ the exercise now. (to answer)
- 3) You \_\_\_\_\_ new words. (to learn)

**SPELLING (FORMAÇÃO DO GERÚNDIO)**

**Regra geral** - Os verbos não sofrem modificação ao receber a terminação **ING**.  
Ex.: to work – working

**I. THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE – NEGATIVE FORM**

See the examples:

1. I **am not writing**.
2. She **is not doing** her exercise.
3. You **are not watching** TV now.

**VERBO PRINCIPAL**

ESTRUTURA			
SUJEITO	+	AM IS ARE	VERBO PRINCIPAL TERMINADO EM -ING
Verbo Auxiliar			Infinitivo, sem o TO, do
Coloca-se a partícula de negação <b>NOT</b> depois do presente simples do Verbo <b>TO BE</b> (am, is, are), o verbo auxiliar.			
<b>Forma Contraída do Verbo To Be</b>			<b>am not = (NÃO HÁ)</b> <b>is not = isn't</b> <b>are = aren't</b>

**EXERCISES B: Coloque as frases abaixo na forma negativa:**

- 1) I am working at present. n.: \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) He is answering the exercise now. n.: \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) You are learning new words. n.: \_\_\_\_\_

**II. THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE – INTERROGATIVE FORM**

See the examples:

1. **Am I writing?**
2. **Is she doing** her exercise?
3. **Are you watching** TV now?

**VERBO PRINCIPAL**

ESTRUTURA			
presente simples do verbo TO BE			Infinitivo, sem o TO, do
AM IS ARE	+	SUJEITO	VERBO PRINCIPAL TERMINADO EM -ING
Verbo Auxiliar			
Coloca-se o <b>presente simples do verbo TO BE</b> (am, is, are), o verbo auxiliar, antes do <b>SUJEITO</b> .			
<b>Forma Contraída do Verbo To Be</b>			<b>(NÃO HÁ)</b>

**EXERCISES C: Coloque as frases abaixo na forma interrogativa:**

- 1) I am working at present. i.: \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) He is answering the exercise now. i.: \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) You are learning new words. i.: \_\_\_\_\_

**UnB/CESPE – PAS 2007/1ª ETAPA****✓ Leia o texto abaixo e responda as questões de A à E (modificadas).**

To many Brazilians, *favelas* are dirty, violent, frightening places. But to many foreigners, they are exciting, interesting, and romantic. More and more outsiders are coming 5 from overseas to live, work, or just visit *favelas*, observers say. In doing so they are highlighting the difference between Brazilians who regard *favelas* with fear, rejection, and even disgust, and foreigners who embrace them as vibrant 10 representations of modern Brazilian culture.

"In Brazil, no one likes *favelas*, no one thinks they are cool", says Marcelo Armstrong, the owner of a company that runs daily tours to two Rio *favelas*. "Foreigners are 15 more open. There's a certain romantic appeal to *favelas*.

Although no figures are available on the number of foreigners living in *favelas*, Mr. Armstrong says the number is definitely rising 20 and cites his own statistics as evidence. The number of tourists taking his tours has risen from around four per month in 1992, when he started the business, to around 800 per month in 2007. Of those, only a dozen or so are 25 Brazilians, mostly the partners of foreign visitors.

*Internet: <www.csmonitor.com> (adapted).*

**VOCABULARY**

**around** = por volta de, aproximadamente  
**dirty** = sujas  
**disgust** = aversão, desgosto  
**embrace** = aceitar, entender  
**figures** = quantias, quantidades  
**frightening** = assustadoras  
**has risen** = tem aumentado, aumentam  
**highlighting** = realçando  
**In doing so** = ao fazerem isso  
**interestings** = interessantes  
**More and more** = Cada vez mais  
**outsiders** = estrangeiros  
**owner** = dono, proprietário  
**regard** = considera, julga  
**runs** = administra  
**taking ... tours** = realizando ... passeios  
**work** = trabalhar

**Although** = embora  
**as** = como  
**available** = disponíveis  
**business** = negócio  
**daily** = diária  
**evidence** = prova  
**just** = apenas  
**mostly** = a maioria  
**no one** = ninguém  
**open** = abertos  
**partners** = companheiros  
**rising** = aumentando  
**say** = dizem  
**there's** = há  
**to many** = para muitos  
**tours** = passeios, visitas  
**who** = que

**A) Combine as colunas:**

- |                  |                       |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| ( 1 ) coming     | (      ) viver        |
| ( 2 ) fear       | (      ) vindo        |
| ( 3 ) foreigners | (      ) lugares      |
| ( 4 ) live       | (      ) medo         |
| ( 5 ) places     | (      ) estrangeiros |

**B) Baseado no texto, pode ser inferido que:  
(Certo (C) ou Errado (E))**

1. Se você decidir morar numa favela, você pode encontrar estrangeiros morando lá.
2. A maioria dos turistas que fazem turismos em favelas do Rio não é do Brasil.
3. A quantidade de turistas visitando favelas por mês aumentou 100% por ano nos últimos 15 quinze anos.

**C) Baseado no texto, pode-se inferir que: (C ou E)**

4. Foreigners and Brazilians both have the same opinion about *favelas*.
5. Brazilians do not consider *favelas* good places to live and work.
6. Marcelo Armstrong is a foreigner who thinks *favelas* are not cool.

**D) No texto (Certo (C) ou Errado (E)),**

1. "coming" (l. 4) é um verbo na forma de gerúndio.
2. "overseas" (l. 5) é o mesmo que **abroad**.
3. "cites" (l. 20) é uma forma de plural.
4. "no one" (l. 11) não pode ser corretamente substituído por **nobody**.

**E) Responda EM PORTUGUÊS segundo o texto:**

Quantos turistas brasileiros fizeram turismo em favelas cariocas em 2007?

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**F) Responda EM INGLÊS segundo o texto:**

What are the Rio *favelas* to outsiders?

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**EXERCISES D:** Complete as frases abaixo com o PRESENTE CONTÍNUO do verbo entre parênteses:

- 1) I \_\_\_\_\_ the correct answers. (to choose)
- 2) She \_\_\_\_\_ for the test. (to study)
- 3) You \_\_\_\_\_ good progress in your studies. (to make)
- 4) They \_\_\_\_\_. (to cry)
- 5) Some students \_\_\_\_\_ a lot. (to talk)
- 6) He \_\_\_\_\_ the exercise. (to do)
- 7) The English class \_\_\_\_\_ now. (to begin)
- 8) We \_\_\_\_\_ our English. (to improve)
- 9) I \_\_\_\_\_ a home at the moment? (to build)
- 10) The children \_\_\_\_\_. (to sleep)
- 11) It \_\_\_\_\_ now. (to rain)

**Uso do Presente Contínuo**

1. Expressa ações que estão acontecendo na atualidade.

Ex.: **Our kids are growing fast.**

2. Expressa ações que estão acontecendo no exato momento em que se fala. Neste caso, são geralmente usados com:

**now**

**at this moment**

**at present**.

Ex.: **She is studying now.**

3. Pode expressar ações futuras. Geralmente usado com:

**next (week, month, year)**

**tomorrow.**

Ex.: **I am traveling next week.**

**EXERCISES E:** Coloque as frases abaixo nas formas negativa e interrogativa:

1) I am planning to travel to Piauí.

n.:	_____
i.:	_____

2) It is beginning to rain.

n.:	_____
i.:	_____

3) They are reading the book.

n.:	_____
i.:	_____

4) We're walking every morning.

n.:	_____
i.:	_____

5) She's laughing at the joke.

n.:	_____
i.:	_____

6) I'm flying south.

n.:	_____
i.:	_____

**EXERCISES F:** Traduza as frases abaixo para o português:

- 1) They are waiting for you. r.: \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Are they eating now? r.: \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) It is raining now. r.: \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Hellen is not sleeping at the moment. r.: \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) Am I doing the exercise? r.: \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) We aren't dancing now. r.: \_\_\_\_\_

**EXERCISES G:** Traduza as frases abaixo para o inglês:

- 1) Eu estou esperando o ônibus. r.: \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Eles estão dormindo? r.: \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) Ele não está jogando futebol. r.: \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Eu não estou dormindo agora. r.: \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) Está chovendo agora? r.: \_\_\_\_\_

UnB/CESPE - 1º Vest. 2004

 Leia o texto abaixo e responda as questões de A a E (modificadas).**GLOBALIZATION**

We all know that globalization is a reality and that anyone who tries to treat the concept as a crazy new idea has been living on another planet for the last century or so. Like it or not, globalization is here to stay, 5 apparently regardless of whom it harms and whom it benefits.

Multinational companies are crossing new borders and setting up in those countries, which provide competitive advantages and economic opportunities. In 10 order to be attractive to these conglomerates, developing countries have had to improve their competitiveness and become more efficient in order to increase profits and thus foreign interest. So what can those of us who are jumping on the global train do to 15 help ourselves? One option is to increase our understanding of other cultures and create opportunities for foreigners to know more about us.

Brazil is one country of interest in terms of cultural knowledge. It is a fast-developing nation, hailed by 20 economists as an economic miracle with regards to its rapid progress since the Plano Real was implemented and inflation was brought to a standstill. This has compelled multinationals and foreign investors to take more interest in the potential business opportunities 25 that Brazil has to offer. Knowledge of its diverse culture and background would be useful to foreign businesses entering Brazil.

People in Brazil have three main origins: the original inhabitants — native Indians; Europeans — 30 mainly from Portugal; and Africans — mainly from West Africa. This original ethnic triangle developed into a unique cultural mix which served as a base for other cultures that came and further diversified Brazilian society. Even with all this diversity, there are, in fact, 35 several characteristics which give the Brazilian people a national identity and uniformity.

**A) Combine as colunas:**

- |                     |                                  |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| ( 1 ) businesses    | (      ) crescimento             |
| ( 2 ) foreign(ers)  | (      ) controle, estabilização |
| ( 3 ) growth        | (      ) negócios, comércios     |
| ( 4 ) knowledge     | (      ) entendimento            |
| ( 5 ) standstill    | (      ) acontecimentos          |
| ( 6 ) understanding | (      ) estrangeiro(s)          |

**B) Escreva certo (C) ou errado (E) segundo o texto:**

1. É impossível para os estrangeiros entenderem a cultura brasileira.
2. Globalização é uma nova ideia, que agora se espalhou pelo mundo inteiro.
3. Culturas nacionais deveriam prevalecer sobre as culturas estrangeiras.
4. Os principais ancestrais dos brasileiros são os africanos, os europeus e os índios nativos.
5. O progresso no Brasil agora alcançou uma estabilidade.
6. Foreign investment may be a source of economic growth for developing countries.
7. It is impossible to get rid of the globalization process.
8. Italians form the base of Brazilian ethnic triangle.
9. Brazilian cultural diversity does not prevent the formation of a national identity.

**C) No texto: (Escreva certo (C) ou errado (E)):**

1. "harms" (l. 5) can be correctly replaced by **hurts**.
2. "further" (l. 28) is the same as **longer**.

**D) Responda em inglês.**

According to the text, what can we do to help ourselves to live in this globalization era?

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**E) Responda em português.**

Segundo o texto, desde quando o Brasil é um milagre econômico devido ao seu rápido progresso?

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**background** = conhecimento**developing** = em desenvolvimento**further** = promover**in order to** = a fim de, para**regardless** = sem considerar**get rid of** = livrar-se de**outsiders, aliens** = estrangeiros**setting up** = instalando-se**there are** = há, existem**with regards to** = devido a

**EXERCISES H: Responda as perguntas abaixo. Siga o exemplo:**

- 1) What's the secretary doing? (to type a letter)

r.: **She is typing a letter.**

- 2) What is the girl doing? (to cry)

r.: \_\_\_\_\_

- 3) What's the boy doing? (to run in the park)

r.: \_\_\_\_\_

- 4) What are the men doing (to read)

r.: \_\_\_\_\_

- 5) What is the woman doing? (to buy an ice cream)

r.: \_\_\_\_\_

- 6) What's the dog doing? (to sleep)

r.: \_\_\_\_\_

- 7) What are we doing? (to take English classes)

r.: \_\_\_\_\_

- 8) What's the baby doing? (to play)

r.: \_\_\_\_\_

- 9) What is the cat doing? (to climb a tree)

r.: \_\_\_\_\_

- 10) What are Jane and Anne doing? (to dance Forró)

r.: \_\_\_\_\_

**EXERCISES I: Nas questões abaixo, MARQUE apenas a opção correta.**

- 1. Jack is a good athlete. He \_\_\_\_\_ in the park at this moment.**

- a) are running
- b) is running
- c) runs

- 2. My friends \_\_\_\_\_ now. They are studying.**

- a) aren't dancing
- b) isn't dancing
- c) are dancing

- 3. \_\_\_\_\_ the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ the exercise at present?**

- a) Is – begin
- b) Is beginning
- c) Are – beginning

- 4. (UF-PR) - What \_\_\_\_\_?**

**- Peter \_\_\_\_\_ and Alice \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) are Peter and Alice doing; is working; is cooking
- b) Peter and Alice are doing; is working; is cooking
- c) do Peter and Alice doing; is working; is cooking
- d) is Peter and Alice doing; is working; is cooking
- e) Peter and Alice's doing; is works; cooks

- 5. (UFMA) The present continuous form of "She drinks milk" is:**

- a) She were drinking milk.
- b) She is drinking milk.
- c) She will be drinking milk.
- d) She was drinking milk.

- 6. The interrogative form of "Anne is dancing on the disco." Is:**

- a) Anne is dancing on the disco?
- b) Does Anne is dancing on the disco?
- c) Do Anne is dancing on the disco?
- d) Is Anne dancing on the disco?

- 7. The negative form of "People are worrying too much" is:**

- a) People do not are worrying too much.
- b) People aren't worrying too much.
- c) People not are worrying too much.
- d) People doesn't are worrying too much.

*"Let me not pray to be sheltered from dangers, but to be fearless in facing them." (Tagore)*